

LOU PAYN'S SON INSURES HIMSELF.

With Papa's Help His Engraving Plant May Prove a Gold Mine.

BOUGHT BEFORE ELECTION.

No Record of the Payn Engraving Company in the County Clerk's Office.

RIPE PLUMS READY TO DROP.

It is Suggested That Insurance Companies Will Readily See the Wisdom of Placing Their Printing Contracts to Best Advantage.

PAYN ENGRAVING COMPANY,
No. 42 Bond street.
Insurance Work a Specialty.

Pool Bah Lou Payn now stands ready to serve the insurance companies of this State in more than one capacity. As Lord High Commissioner of Insurance he is prepared to keep them constantly at his feet in the attitude of supplicants, while, as Chief Engraver of Bond street, he is in a position to be "insulted" by offers of contracts for engraving and printing their policies, application blanks and letter heads.

Early last Spring, when the superb hand which Platt held had been shown only to his political intimates, long before the Republican laymen dreamed who would be the nominee of their party for Governor, negotiations were begun for the purchase of an engraving plant, owned by Clark & Geiger, and located on the top floor of the Frank Leslie Publishing House in Bond street. John E. Clark and Charles F. Geiger, proprietors of the plant, had been in the business for several years and wished to retire. At the same time Louis F. Payn, then a private citizen, was thinking of establishing his young son, E. L. Payn, in some respectable and self-sustaining business in this city.

There is no telling exactly how it happened, but for some reason the engraving business was selected and a deal was made by which the Clark & Geiger Company, in Bond street, became the Payn Engraving Company. There is no entry in the books of the County Clerk to show whether the corporation is a corporation or a simple partnership. In fact, there is no record of its existence at all. Every corporation or partnership is supposed to file articles of incorporation, or of agreement of partnership, with the County Clerk; but a great many of them neglect to do so, and the Payn Engraving Company is one of these.

Taking Time by the Forelock.
Young Payn took charge of the plant last Summer, and by the time that Black was nominated for Governor and his election apparently assured, the business was well on its feet. Whether or not Payn senior knew, when that plant was purchased, that he would be appointed Insurance Commissioner, and that the prestige of that position would probably bring a rich harvest to Payn junior in the shape of all sorts of insurance work, is, of course, a mere matter of speculation. Politicians say so, but then politicians are a spiteful lot, and often say mean things about their opponents.

When Papa Payn's nomination as Insurance Commissioner was sent to the Senate, young Payn disappeared from the office of the engraving company and has not been seen since. He left no word where he was going, and has sent no message as to his whereabouts. Inquiry at the place yesterday failed to locate him.

"I think he is at his home at Chatham," said the foreman, "but I am not certain."

Others said that young Payn was away celebrating the appointment of his father as Commissioner of Insurance.

"Oh, yes," answered the foreman, in reply to a question, "we do insurance work, engraving of policies, letter heads, etc."

"A Word to the Wise," etc.

It is a well-known fact that life insurance companies particularly are completely at the mercy of the State Commissioner of Insurance. He can at any time put an inspector on their books and demolish their business at a single stroke. Of course, it behooves them to behave properly from his point of view and keep in his good graces.

It is in the business of engraving policies and other necessary stationery, that he is a natural conclusion that they, as his friends, would throw whatever work they could into his hands. At any rate, the Payn Engraving Company is considered, just at this juncture, a very fortunate concern.

LOU PAYN'S "FRIEND."

"Abe" Gruber, "Spats" with Brookfield Over Governor Black's Personal Politics.

Ex-Commissioner William Brookfield and Lawyer Abraham Gruber have a "spat" in the Mayor's office yesterday over Governor Black's appointment of Lou Payn as chief of the Insurance Department.

"The Governor had the courage of his convictions; I think the appointment proper," the little counsel said.

"It is in keeping," retorted Brookfield, "with the policy of personal politics, as conducted by the present machine."

"Not personally, but the newspapers said so," retorted Gruber.

"Well, you should know before you speak," Brookfield answered, rather snappily. "Jake Patterson thought he was to be the Lou Payn in this neighborhood, but he got the wrong one. But you are quite welcome to Lou Payn."

ANTI-PLATT MEN ROUSED.

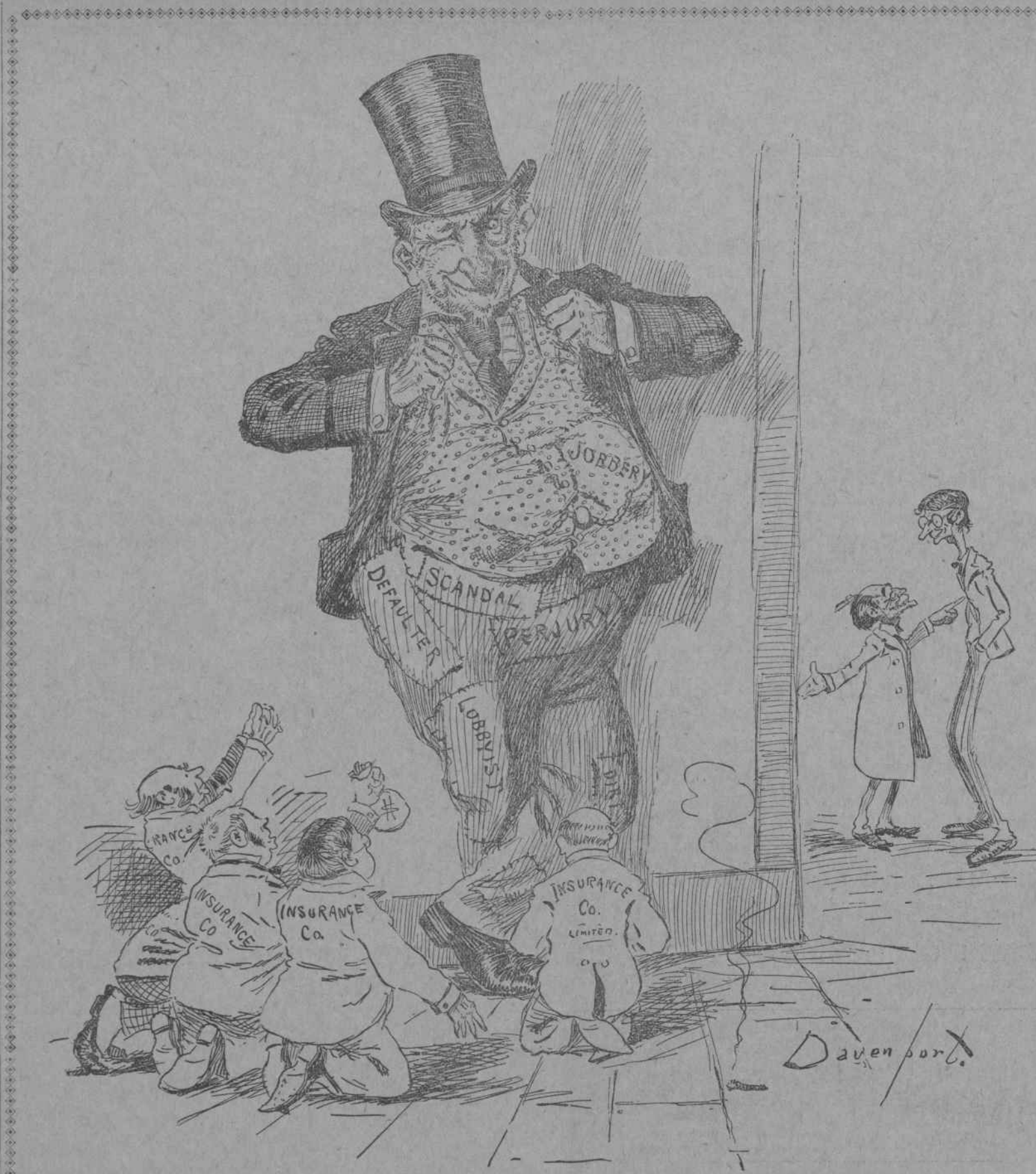
Intend to Reorganize While the Indignation Over "Lou" Payn is at Fever Heat.

The anti-Platt Republicans of New York City under the leadership of William Brookfield, are preparing to make the appointment of "Lou" Payn, as Superintendent of Insurance, the issue in a fierce campaign against the organization.

A meeting will be held at the State Club on Friday night, at which a new name for the anti-Platt forces will be determined upon and plans made for building up the organization before the indignation over Payn's appointment subsides. It is probable that primaries will be held this month or early in March, and steps will be taken to unite with the independent Republicans of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brookfield said yesterday: "The logical outcome of the present situation within the Republican party, that party is dominated by a machine sometimes referred to as an organization that stands more for individual interests than anything else."

On the theory that a man should be rewarded for his loyalty to the machine, certainly Mr. Payn is entitled to anything within its gift. No man within the State has for years been in closer touch with the ruling spirit than the man who is now in the present system in politics, that demands recognition for loyalty to an individual, which, in fact, makes that loyalty the sole test of fitness for office."



READY FOR BUSINESS!

ONLY "ODD," BUT IN A MADHOUSE.

Maet Is Alleged to Have
Been Sent There by His
Wife's Conspiracy.

QUITE A VALUABLE MAN.

Lawyer Appel Says That Dr
Campbell Told Him So
at Ward's Island.

Peculiar circumstances surround the case of Moritz Maet, who four years ago was committed first to Bellevue Hospital and later to Ward's Island on the testimony of his wife, Herman Kempler, brother-in-law of Maet, has engaged Ignace I. Appel, of No. 171 Livingston street, to apply for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the man's release.

Kempler alleges that Maet's commitment was the result of a conspiracy between his sister, his wife, and a young man named Jacob Kell. At the time of his arrest Maet was living with his wife at No. 141 Delancey street. Kell, who was a friend of both, was boarding with them. Maet became jealous of Kell's attentions to his wife, and after a bitter quarrel Kell was requested to leave the house. A short time after Mrs. Maet threw open her window, crying:

"Police! Murder! Help!"

An officer found Maet attempting to quiet his wife, who appeared to be hysterical. She demanded that he be arrested, asserting that he had made several attempts to take her life. She said that he was insane, and on her testimony Maet was committed.

Kempler declares that he has made frequent attempts to visit his brother-in-law, but on every occasion a pass has been refused to him. Mr. Appel says that he secured a pass to the island, but that when he arrived there he was not permitted to see Maet. He says that Dr. Campbell told him that strict orders had been left not to admit anybody to Maet's presence except his wife and friends accompanying her. When Appel asked whether Maet was a dangerous lunatic he said that the doctor replied in the negative.

"He is not exactly crazy," said Dr. Campbell, "but he is a little odd. That's all there is the matter with him. He assists the cook, and is considered quite a valuable man."

Mrs. Maet lives at No. 141 Delancey street, and Jacob Kell is one of her boarders. Maet is a member of a number of benevolent lodges. It is alleged that his wife has drawn the money from them during his enforced confinement on Ward's Island. She declined to discuss the matter, however, and the asylum authorities declined that any attempt had been made to prevent friends or others interested from visiting the patient.

Mail Trolley Cars for Jersey City.
Mail trolley cars are to be operated in Jersey City, beginning February 15. The Post Office officials are at present settling the arrangements for the service with the Consolidated Traction Company. The cars will carry the mails between the main Post Office on Washington street and the sub-office.

GASLIGHT CONVENTION.

An Interesting Session Held Yesterday at the Madison Square Garden Gas Exposition.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Ohio Gas Light Association was held yesterday in connection with the Gas Exposition at Madison Square Garden. There were seventy-five members present, who discussed the subject of gas in its various aspects. Governor A. S. Bushnell and Senator Brice, who are members, were not present. T. C. Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, read a paper on gas stoves, and was followed by J. F. Seamon, of Uniontown, Pa., who spoke on "Some Facts Relating to Gas and Electricity." E. F. Lloyd, of Fort Wayne, Ind., discussed "The Large Gas Engine." During the evening Colonel Allen Williams entertained a select audience in the apartment over the Fourth avenue entrance, where he discussed in picturesque language the subject "Gas as Used in Madison Square Garden. Its Uses and Abuses."

The attendance at the Gas Exposition last night was very large. It was probably the biggest night it has had, and the people who marched up to the box office to purchase their tickets were more than satisfied.

MAY FIGHT OVER CRETE.

Local Greeks Excited by a Rumor That Their Country Will Go to War with Turkey.

The Greek colony in this city is excited over messages from Greece which state that the indignation which exists there over the treatment of the Cretans by the Sultan may involve Greece in a war with Turkey. An appeal has been received from Athens, addressed to natives of Greece, asking for contributions to the fund which has been started to place the country on a war basis. Editor Vlasto, editor of the Greek newspaper Atlantis, has received advices from his correspondent in Athens to the effect that several of the men-of-war of Greece have been equipped in France with rapid-firing guns, and that 50,000 rifles have been ordered in Austria. The fund which has been started to assist the Government already amounts to \$400,000, and is in charge of a society of prominent Greeks who have organized what is known as the National Hetairia, which acts with the greatest secrecy, even keeping from the public the names of the officers.

PREPARING FOR M'KINLEY.

Mrs. Cleveland Determined to Have the White House in Apple-Pie Order for the New Tenants.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The advance signs of moving-out and moving-in day for the tenants of the Executive Mansion are plainly noticeable now in and around the White House. Artisans within, laborers and workmen without, are busily at work, so that immediately after the inaugural exercises the new President and his family will enter the refurbished corridors of the mansion.

Mrs. Cleveland is taking considerable interest in having the house in proper order for its new mistress, which that lady will officially view for the first time on the eve of inauguration day, when she will, with President-elect McKinley, be entertained at dinner by President and Mrs. Cleveland. There will be no luncheon entertainment given by Mr. Cleveland to his successor on March 4.

TARIFF FRAMERS MAKING PROGRESS.

Ways and Means Committee
Well Along on the
New Bill.

ALL FRAMING SCHEDULES.

Members Are Now Uniting Their
Efforts on This Branch
of the Work.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means is now fairly well along with the work of preparing the tariff bill, which is to be made the feature of the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, to convene the 15th of March. Following an old custom of tariff-tinkering committees, the Ways and Means Committee is doing none of its work in its room at the Capitol, but more than a mile away, as the crew files, in the Cochran Hotel, where General Grosvenor has a suite of rooms that were engaged last Winter by Mark Hanna as McKinley quarters. The full committee meets every day, and sub-committees are in session daily and far into the night.

The first work on the new bill was begun last December, a few days after Congress adjourned for the holidays, and was in the nature of tariff hearings. Sub-committees were then appointed to look after certain schedules of the bill and collect as much information as possible, both from experts and those personally interested in the schedules, as well as by comparison with former tariff laws. When the work of drafting the bill began some days ago the collection of information by the sub-committee ceased, and all co-operated in framing the schedules. A note was sent to the Treasury Department, requesting a detail of certain tariff experts, from time to time, to pass upon the work as it progressed.

New York Expert Consulted.
As yet the only person who has been instructed to wait upon the committee is George Tichenor, of the Board of Appraisers, New York. As an expert he will be consulted as to the operations of the present law, and his advice will be asked on the subject of rates and classifications in a great many schedules. Especially in framing the administrative features of the bill will his disinterested opinion be desired. There is one expert in the committee who is an authority on internal revenue matters. That member is Judge Walter Evans, of Kentucky, who was formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is probable that, as work progresses, one or two other statistical experts of the Treasury Department will be sent for.

The meetings of the Republican members of the committee have been generally devoid of friction. No one, unless it be Grosvener, desires the new bill to be so prohibitive as the McKinley law. Some of Major McKinley's closest friends on the floor say that he prefers a bill somewhat more conservative than the one he drew.

The plan upon which the committee is working is to start several schedules going at once. Whenever a snarl is struck in a schedule, or a disagreement as to tariff arises, the matter is referred to a sub-committee, another schedule is taken up until the sub-committee makes report. The final ratting upon the schedules, previous to setting aside, are at best tentative.

Only One Schedule Finished.

It can be stated with authority that only one schedule has been tentatively agreed upon and laid aside. This schedule relates to chemicals, and, if occasion requires, it may be reopened any day. To-night the agricultural schedule is very near the same stage, and perhaps it will be laid aside tomorrow. The land use schedule was not taken up for discussion until this morning. The other schedules which have been given attention and which will soon be ready for setting aside, are as follows: Earthenware, earthenware, pottery, glass, etc.; lead ore, etc.; cotton, cotton goods, etc.; wines and liquors.

which occasions so much delay in framing this tariff bill is the changing from the ad valorem duties of the present law to specific duties. The committee believes that this change will enable the experts to determine better the amount of revenue that may be derived from the bill and not leave so much to be guessed.

The figures on the chemical schedule are being closely guarded, but it is learned that the ratings are considerably higher than those in the present law. In the glass schedule considerable attention has been given to small pieces of plate glass, of twenty-four by thirty inches and under. The object is to protect American manufacturers against the importation of small plates which have been cut from large plates made worthless by accident or flaws.

Friction in the Committee.

There has been more or less friction between the high tariff, or McKinley men, and conservatives on the committee. Investigation indicates that the conservatives are in a decided majority, but the committee has not yet taken up anything in detail upon which there has been irreconcilable difference of opinion. There is almost a unanimous agreement that the new bill should be sufficiently higher than the present law in its rates to yield ample revenue, and yet not so high as the McKinley bill, which in some respects proved prohibitive.

Whatever differences exist, however, will develop readily enough when the sugar and wool schedules come into consideration.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES.

Speedy Cure Treatment for itching, skin, itching, itching, burning and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair—Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle applications of Cuticura (ointment), and full doses of Cuticura Resolvent, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura
Is sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases," free. 16 "How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases" and Beautified RED ROUGH HANDS, sent by Cuticura Soap.

"The Halls of Dazzling Light," AT THE GAS EXPOSITION,
Madison Sq. Garden, Daily, 2 to 11 p. m. THE GREAT TIFANY GAS TOWN, with its wonderful brilliancy and thousands of lights.

EDISON'S VITA-MORPHO NIGHTLY.
Cooking demonstrations afternoons & evenings by Miss Andrews, Mrs. Rorer, Mrs. Lemcke.

A Coal Mine—A Poster Show.
Old Guard Band, 2 Concerts Daily. GAS ENGINES, GAS COOKING, GAS STOVES, GAS BLOWERS, GAS LIGHTS, GAS FIRES.

Stereoscopic Lecture, Journey Over Mount Lowe Gas Railway, G. Wharfen Jones.
Admission, 25 cents. Children with adults, free.

EXPERT BEMIS TO URGE \$1 GAS.

Professor Will Testify on the
Cantor-Laimbeer
Bill.

PRESENT PRICE TOO HIGH.

He Applauds the Municipal Supervision Feature of the Measure.

COMES BY SPECIAL INVITATION.

Public Hearing To-Day Before the Miscellaneous Corporations Committee of the Upper House of the State Legislature.

Albany, Feb. 3.—Professor E. W. Bemis, the distinguished authority on the subject of municipal ownership of public franchises and an expert on the manufacture and distribution of gas, arrived in Albany this morning. Professor Bemis came from Chicago at the suggestion of Senator Cantor to testify as an expert before the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, which meets to-morrow, to give a public hearing on the Cantor-Laimbeer \$1 gas bill.

Professor Bemis has long been a special student of the gas system on which he has written repeatedly. His monograph for the American Economic Association is regarded as a standard work on the subject. He recently testified before the Pennsylvania Senate Investigating Committee at its request on the city gas works of Philadelphia. For five years he was in charge of political economy and history of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, and for three years, from 1892 to 1895, was associate professor of political economy of the University of Chicago.

News Offended Rockefeller.

It will be recalled that Professor Bemis was dropped from this position at the instance of John D. Rockefeller, because of the professor's opinion that municipal ownership of public franchises would prove a step in the solution of the monopoly and trust problem.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, wishes to appoint the professor Labor Commissioner for the State, and the corporations are in arms. The Michigan Senate will probably refuse to confirm Mr. Bemis on the ostensible ground that he is a non-resident of the State, but really because the trusts realize his administration of the Labor Bureau would force vast reforms.

Professor Bemis to-day met Speaker O'Grady, Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Laimbeer and familiarized himself with the topography of the Capitol. He regards the Cantor-Laimbeer Gas bill a most conservative measure.

"The companies to be affected by this bill cannot oppose it on the ground that it is too radical," said Professor Bemis. "To-day gas will still yield the companies a tremendous profit. Seventy-five-cent gas would be eminently fair to the companies, but dollar gas will sufficiently protect the innocent buyers of watered stock."

Municipal Control Necessary.

"The municipal supervision feature is excellent. A law merely reducing the price from \$1.25 to \$1 would be practically useless unless there was devised a system of municipal control, so that plants, meters and the quality of gas may be supervised and regulated. I shall explain my full views to the committee."

"What has been the history of your

Interest in the gas question?" was asked. "It began when I was in charge of political economy and history at Vanderbilt University eight years ago," replied Professor Bemis. "After visiting and studying the gas works in the ten American cities that then owned their gas plants, I read a paper on the subject before the American Economic Association, and on the request of its officers subsequently prepared a somewhat lengthy monograph on the subject. Since then so many calls have come for articles and information on the relation of cities to such monopolies of situation as gas and street railways that my study of the subject has continued up to the present."

"Do you believe in city ownership of works?"

Advantages of City Ownership.
"I believe in the gradual adoption of city ownership as the American people become more and more ready to divorce a municipal business from the spoils system and to demand efficiency in all city business. Of course, nothing of the kind can be done immediately, but when the people once see the possibilities of cheap service under an efficient and honest city government they will be more and more certain to demand and to have such a government."

"What advantages have the mass of the people to hope for from cheaper gas?"

"As soon as gas is sold for fifty cents for fuel purposes and seventy-five cents for lighting, as it could be sold to-day in New York City under well administered city management, it would be as cheap as coal in the kitchens of the poor and vastly more convenient. For general heating purposes coal might still be somewhat cheaper where heat is desired throughout the day, but under city ownership the people will obtain the advantages of further improvements sure to be made in the next few years that will still further reduce the cost of gas."

"Where the people are not ready for city ownership, as you indicate they are not as yet in many places, what do you consider the next best thing?"

Public Auditing an Alternative.
"A strict system of public regulation and public auditing of the accounts of these city monopolies, with provisions for city ownership whenever the people so determine by popular vote."

"Some hold that electricity will soon displace, and therefore we need not much concern ourselves with the subject of gas. What do you think?"

"Reliable statistics show that the output of gas throughout this country and Europe has steadily increased every year. Gas for fuel purposes has increased more rapidly than its use for illumination has diminished through the competition of the electric light."

"Do you think the prospect of better regulation of city monopolies in the interest of the people is growing?"

Extortion a National Evil.

"Most decidedly. Thinking people, even among the wealthy, are coming to see that one of the greatest dangers confronting the American people to-day is the example of lawlessness, extortion and political corruption connected with the monopolies of light and street car service in our large cities. It is in the interest of true conservatism to bring about in America as honest and sensible a treatment of our local monopolies of situation as Dr. Shaw has shown exists to-day in Glasgow, Birmingham and scores of other democratically governed British towns and cities."

"Do you approach the study of these questions as a socialist?"

"No. For while I believe in the gradual socializing or public control of certain great monopolies, I believe also that the time for public ownership of most lines of business has not come and may never come. The industrial organization of the remote future is a mere matter of speculation, anyway, about which the present generation need have little concern. Such an attitude of mind is, of course, not that of a Socialist, who, so far from being an agnostic as to the remote future, is perfectly sure just what the development or evolution of things will be."

Brill Brothers OUTFITTERS TO MEN. OVERCOAT SALE.

Every February we close out our Winter Overcoats at half off, as we never carry over stock.

This year seems to have been an unfortunate one for overcoats. We have more on hand than a hustling firm like ours should have, so,

Commencing This Morning,
at 9 a. m.,

we shall sell our Overcoats at even less THAN HALF OFF.

We recognize the fact that unless we do so we will have to carry them over during the Summer season and attempt to sell them next year, which in itself is bad policy. You will find good value herewith described at this sale, and also plenty of sizes, enough for all. If you have never attended our sales you will also find what Brill Brothers advertise is so.

Kersey, Melton and Beaver Overcoats, Ulsters of Frieze or Chin-chilla, that we have sold for \$15, \$14, \$12 & \$10. Price during this sale,	Kersey, Melton and Beaver Overcoats, Ulsters of Frieze or Chin-chilla, that we have sold for \$22, \$20 and \$18. Price during this sale,	Kersey, Melton and Beaver Overcoats, Ulsters of Frieze or Chin-chilla, that we have sold for \$30, \$28 and \$25. Price during this sale,
\$6.50.	\$8.50.	\$12.00.

\$15.00 will buy any overcoat or ulster in our stock which we formerly sold from \$32 to \$40. These overcoats are silk-lined Montagnac, Kerseys and Meltons. Some are half silk lined, with balance of lining made of fancy worsted. This sale must and will eclipse any sale we have ever held.

SALE AT ALL OF OUR THREE STORES.

Brill Brothers
We Clothe You from Head to Foot.

THREE STORES
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., Bet. Church and Greenwich.
211 Sixth Ave., near 14th St.